

General Assembly

Amendment

January Session, 2009

LCO No. 6139

SB0096406139SR0

Offered by:

SEN. MCKINNEY, 28th Dist. SEN. FASANO, 34th Dist. SEN. RORABACK, 30th Dist.

To: Senate Bill No. 964 File No. 713 Cal. No. 491

"AN ACT CONCERNING THE CONNECTICUT ANTITRUST ACT."

- 1 After the last section, add the following and renumber sections and 2 internal references accordingly:
- "Sec. 501. Section 4-61dd of the general statutes is repealed and the 3 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2009*): 4
 - (a) Any person having knowledge of any matter involving corruption, unethical practices, violation of state laws or regulations, mismanagement, gross waste of funds, abuse of authority or danger to the public safety occurring in any state department or agency or any quasi-public agency, as defined in section 1-120, or any person having knowledge of any matter involving corruption, violation of state or federal laws or regulations, gross waste of funds, abuse of authority or
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- 12 danger to the public safety occurring in any large state contract, may
- 13 transmit all facts and information in such person's possession

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14 concerning such matter to the Auditors of Public Accounts. The 15 Auditors of Public Accounts shall review such matter and [report their 16 findings and any recommendations to the Attorney General. Upon 17 receiving such a report, the Attorney General shall] make such 18 investigation as the [Attorney General deems] Auditors of Public 19 Accounts deem proper regarding such [report] matter and any other 20 information that may be reasonably derived from such [report] <u>matter</u>. 21 Prior to conducting an investigation of any information that may be 22 reasonably derived from such report, the Attorney General shall 23 consult with the Auditors of Public Accounts concerning the 24 relationship of such additional information to the report that has been 25 issued pursuant to this subsection. Any such subsequent investigation 26 deemed appropriate by the Attorney General shall only be conducted 27 with the concurrence and assistance of the Auditors of Public 28 Accounts. At the request of the Attorney General or on their own 29 initiative, the auditors shall assist in the investigation. The Attorney 30 General] The Auditors of Public Accounts shall have power to 31 summon witnesses, require the production of any necessary books, 32 papers or other documents and administer oaths to witnesses, where 33 necessary, for the purpose of an investigation pursuant to this section. 34 Upon the conclusion of the investigation, the [Attorney General] 35 <u>Auditors of Public Accounts</u> shall where necessary, report any findings 36 to the Governor, or in matters involving criminal activity, to the Chief 37 State's Attorney. In addition to the exempt records provision of section 38 1-210, the Auditors of Public Accounts [and the Attorney General] 39 shall not, after receipt of any information from a person under the 40 provisions of this section, disclose the identity of such person without 41 such person's consent unless the Auditors of Public Accounts [or the 42 Attorney General] determines that such disclosure is unavoidable, and 43 may withhold records of such investigation, during the pendency of 44 the investigation.

45 <u>(b) The Auditors of Public Accounts may make application to a</u> 46 <u>panel of three Superior Court Judges, appointed by the Chief Court</u> 47 <u>Administrator, for the issuance of a subpoena whenever such</u>

48 subpoena is necessary in order to obtain information which is not

- 49 otherwise available and which is needed in the performance of the
- 50 Auditors of Public Accounts' duties. Any person aggrieved by the
- 51 issuance of a subpoena by the Auditors of Public Accounts may
- 52 petition the Superior Court for relief.

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- [(b)] (c) (1) No state officer or employee, as defined in section 4-141, no quasi-public agency officer or employee, no officer or employee of a large state contractor and no appointing authority shall take or threaten to take any personnel action against any state or quasi-public agency employee or any employee of a large state contractor in retaliation for such employee's or contractor's disclosure information to (A) an employee of the Auditors of Public Accounts [or the Attorney General] under the provisions of subsection (a) of this section; (B) an employee of the state agency or quasi-public agency 62 where such state officer or employee is employed; (C) an employee of a state agency pursuant to a mandated reporter statute; or (D) in the 64 case of a large state contractor, an employee of the large state <u>contractor or the</u> contracting state agency concerning information involving the large state contract.
- 67 (2) If a state or quasi-public agency employee or an employee of a 68 large state contractor alleges that a personnel action has been 69 threatened or taken in violation of subdivision (1) of this subsection, 70 the employee may notify the [Attorney General] Auditors of Public 71 Accounts, who shall investigate pursuant to subsection (a) of this 72 section. If the Auditors of Public Accounts determine that such 73 personnel action was in retaliation for such employee's or contractor's 74 disclosure of information pursuant to this section, the Auditors of 75 Public Accounts may issue such determination to the Chief Human 76 Rights Referee and the Attorney General shall discontinue any representation of any state officer, employee or appointing authority, 77 78 as applicable, that the Auditors of Public Accounts determined 79 undertook such retaliatory action.
- 80 (3) (A) Not later than [thirty] ninety days after learning of the

81 specific incident giving rise to a claim that a personnel action has been 82 threatened or has occurred in violation of subdivision (1) of this 83 subsection, a state or quasi-public agency employee, an employee of a 84 large state contractor or the employee's attorney may file a complaint 85 against the state agency, the quasi-public agency, or the large state 86 contractor concerning such personnel action with the Chief Human 87 Rights Referee designated under section 46a-57. Such complaint may 88 be amended if an additional incident giving rise to a claim under this 89 subdivision occurs subsequent to the filing of the original complaint. 90 The Chief Human Rights Referee shall assign the complaint to a 91 human rights referee appointed under section 46a-57, who shall 92 conduct a hearing and issue a decision concerning whether the officer 93 or employee taking or threatening to take the personnel action violated 94 any provision of this section. If, during the pendency of the hearing, 95 the human rights referee has reasonable cause to believe that any officer or employee has taken personnel action in violation of 96 97 subdivision (1) of this subsection, such referee may order temporary 98 equitable relief, including, but not limited to, an order reinstating the 99 person filing the complaint to the same position held before such 100 personnel action was taken. If, after the hearing, the human rights 101 referee finds [such] a violation, the referee may award the aggrieved 102 employee reinstatement to the employee's former position, back pay 103 and reestablishment of any employee benefits for which the employee 104 would otherwise have been eligible if such violation had not occurred, 105 reasonable attorneys' fees, and any other damages. The human rights 106 referee shall forward the decision finding such violation and award to 107 the head of the agency and the supervisor of the employee or officer 108 who violated subdivision (1) of this subsection who shall take 109 appropriate personnel action. For the purposes of this subsection, such 110 human rights referee shall act as an independent hearing officer. The 111 decision of a human rights referee under this subsection may be 112 appealed by any person who was a party at such hearing, in accordance with the provisions of section 4-183. 113

114 (B) The Chief Human Rights Referee shall adopt regulations, in

accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, establishing the procedure for filing complaints and noticing and conducting hearings under subparagraph (A) of this subdivision.

- (4) As an alternative to the provisions of subdivisions (2) and (3) of this subsection: (A) A state or quasi-public agency employee who alleges that a personnel action has been threatened or taken may file an appeal not later than [thirty] <u>ninety</u> days after learning of the specific incident giving rise to such claim with the Employees' Review Board under section 5-202, or, in the case of a state or quasi-public agency employee covered by a collective bargaining contract, in accordance with the procedure provided by such contract; or (B) an employee of a large state contractor alleging that such action has been threatened or taken may, after exhausting all available administrative remedies, bring a civil action in accordance with the provisions of subsection (c) of section 31-51m.
- (5) In any proceeding under subdivision (2), (3) or (4) of this subsection concerning a personnel action taken or threatened against any state or quasi-public agency employee or any employee of a large state contractor, which personnel action occurs not later than [one year] three years after the employee first transmits or discloses facts and information concerning a matter under subsection (a) of this section or subdivision (1) of this subsection to the Auditors of Public Accounts [or the Attorney General] or an employee of the state agency, quasi-public agency or large state contractor, as applicable, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that the personnel action is in retaliation for the action taken by the employee under subsection (a) of this section or subdivision (1) of this subsection.
- (6) If a state officer or employee, as defined in section 4-141, a quasipublic agency officer or employee, an officer or employee of a large state contractor or an appointing authority takes or threatens to take any action to impede, fail to renew or cancel a contract between a state agency and a large state contractor, or between a large state contractor and its subcontractor, in retaliation for the disclosure of information

pursuant to subsection (a) of this section <u>or subdivision (1) of this</u>
subsection to any agency listed in subdivision (1) of this subsection,
such affected agency, contractor or subcontractor may, not later than
ninety days after learning of such action, threat or failure to renew,
bring a civil action in the superior court for the judicial district of
Hartford to recover damages, attorney's fees and costs.

[(c)] (d) Any employee of a state or quasi-public agency or large state contractor, who is found to have knowingly and maliciously made false charges under subsection (a) of this section, shall be subject to disciplinary action by such employee's appointing authority up to and including dismissal. In the case of a state or quasi-public agency employee, such action shall be subject to appeal to the Employees' Review Board in accordance with section 5-202, or in the case of state or quasi-public agency employees included in collective bargaining contracts, the procedure provided by such contracts.

[(d)] (e) On or before September first, annually, the Auditors of Public Accounts shall submit to the clerk of each house of the General Assembly a report indicating the number of matters for which facts and information were transmitted to the auditors pursuant to this section during the preceding state fiscal year and the disposition of each such matter.

[(e)] (f) Each contract between a state or quasi-public agency and a large state contractor shall provide that, if an officer, employee or appointing authority of a large state contractor takes or threatens to take any personnel action against any employee of the contractor in retaliation for such employee's disclosure of information [to any employee of the contracting state or quasi-public agency or the Auditors of Public Accounts or the Attorney General under the provisions of] pursuant to subdivision (1) of subsection (c) of this section or subsection (a) of this section, the contractor shall be liable for a civil penalty of not more than five thousand dollars for each offense, up to a maximum of twenty per cent of the value of the contract. Each violation shall be a separate and distinct offense and in the case of a

181 continuing violation each calendar day's continuance of the violation

- shall be deemed to be a separate and distinct offense. The executive
- 183 head of the state or quasi-public agency may request the Attorney
- 184 General to bring a civil action in the superior court for the judicial
- 185 district of Hartford to seek imposition and recovery of such civil
- 186 penalty.
- [(f)] (g) Each large state contractor shall post a notice of the
- 188 provisions of this section relating to large state contractors in a
- 189 conspicuous place which is readily available for viewing by the
- 190 employees of the contractor.
- [(g)] (h) No person who, in good faith, discloses information [to the
- 192 Auditors of Public Accounts or the Attorney General] in accordance
- 193 with the provisions of this section shall be liable for any civil damages
- resulting from such good faith disclosure.
- 195 (i) In accordance with the provisions of section 4-38d, all employees
- 196 of the office of the Attorney General who are employed in the
- 197 whistleblower division shall be transferred to the office of the Auditors
- 198 of Public Accounts not later than July 1, 2009.
- 199 [(h)] (j) As used in this section:
- 200 (1) "Large state contract" means a contract between an entity and a
- 201 state or quasi-public agency, having a value of five million dollars or
- 202 more; and
- 203 (2) "Large state contractor" means an entity that has entered into a
- 204 large state contract with a state or quasi-public agency."